

Ashmunella pseudodontata subsp. *capitanensis* Ashmun & Cockerell.
Agriolimnax ashmuni Pils. & Van.
Pyramidula Cockerelli Pilsbry.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW LAND SHELLS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BY C. F. ANCEY, DRA-EL-MIZAN, ALGERIA.

Conulus Corolcanus, Anc.

Testa turbinata, globosa, tenuis, pellucida, nitidissima, virenti-cornea, obtecte et minute perforata. Spira abrupte conica, elata, apice parvo, vix obtusiusculo. Anfractus $6\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ convexi, lente crescentes, sutura lineari subappressa discreti, lineolis incrementi lævibus, ultimus altus, tumidus, initio obtuse angulatus, angulo prope aperturam evanido. basi convexus. Apertura subobliqua, rotundato-lunata, ampla. Peristoma simplex, rectum, ad columellam minute supra perforationem in trianguli forma dilatatum, marginibus remotis. Diam. 6 – $6\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $5\frac{1}{3}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Andes of Bolivia, east of Lake Titicaca, province of La Paz.

A very fine translucent species, remarkable on account of its large size, conic spire and tumid last whorl. It is provisionally referred to *Conulus*, until the soft parts are examined.

Stephanoda Iheringi, Anc.

Testa orbicularis, depressa, aperte lateque umbilicata, umbilicus circularis, tertio diametri vix minor, anfractus omnes præbens, albescens (subfossilis), tenuissime confertimque striata, striis parum obliquis, in ultimo subflexuosis. Spira convexa, obtusissima, parum elevata. Anfractus $4\frac{1}{3}$, lente accrescentes, convexi, sutura impressa; ultimus rotundatus, cylindricus, haud deflexus, precedente vix amplior. Apertura lunata, cæterùm regulariter extus basique rotundata. Peristoma simplex, haud expansum. Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alt. $\frac{2}{3}$, alt. apert. vix $\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

An insignificant minute shell, but not referable to any other of the group.

Stephanoda Latastel, Anc.

Testa orbiculata, depressa, haud nitens, late umbilicata, umbilicus magnus, tertio diametri paulo latior, angulo obtuso cinctus, sordide fulvida, castaneo flammulata, epidermide fusco. Spira anfractu penultimo vix prominente, medio distincte concava. Anfractus $5\frac{1}{4}$ lente crescentes, sutura profunda, embryonales oculo nudo læves, sequentes lamelloso-costulati et lineis tenuissimis spiralibus sub valida lente impressi, intervallis microscopice striatulis; sculptura in anfractu

ultimo validiore, costulis flexuosis; ultimus longe et paulatim deflexus, altus, subcylindricus, pone suturam tumidulus. Apertura subobliqua, extus sinuosa, oblongo-lunata, basi obscure subangulata. Peristoma simplex, marginibus remotis. Diam. maj. 7; min. $6\frac{1}{4}$; alt. fere 4 mill.

“Cordillere de Chillan,” Chili (F. Lataste). Belongs to the typical group, which includes *S. dissimilis* d’Orb., *S. Binneyana* Pfr., *Gratioleti* Hupé, and probably allied to the latter, but surely quite distinct.

Epiphragmophora andivaga, Ane.

Testa depressa, attamen convexa, obtecte umbilicata, subsolida, nitidiuscula, corneola, fascia mediana in ultimo anfractu, utrinque late pallido-marginata, duabusque pallide fuscis in parte supera ejusdem anfractus in penultimo continuis, in ultimo versus aperturam plus minusve coalescentibus decorata, basi fuscula, centro pallidior, epidermide tenui pallide luteo-virescente induta, lineis obliquis incrementi striatula, superne striis spiralibus tenuiter incisa. Spira convexa, late subconoidea, obtusa. Anfractus $4\frac{1}{2}$ regulariter sed satis rapide crescentes, convexiusculi, sutura impressa; ultimus supra convexodeclivis, initio obscure subangulatus, antice leviter deflexus, basi post aperturam constrictus. Apertura elliptica, sublunata, valde obliqua, fasciis transmeantibus. Peristoma album, crassiusculum, reflexum, supra umbilicem medioerem fere penitus evolutum, marginibus remotis, callo tenui junctis. Diam. $19\frac{1}{4}$, min. $15\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 10 mill.

Andes of Peru, along with *E. claromphalos* Deville et Hupé, *Bulimulus revinctus* Hupé, *B. stenacme* Pfr., *B. Moniezi* Dautz. and others.

This is a small species, not referable to *E. alsophila* Phil., *Tschudiana* Phil., *clausomphalos* Dev. & Hupé, to which it seems to be allied. It is shaped like *E. rufocincta* Newcomb, from Catalina Island, California.

Epiphragmophora Turtoni, Ane.

Teste globoso-subdepressa, imperforata vel umbilico prorsus clauso munita, solidula, sub epidermide tenui ac pallido stramineo-lutescente albida, striatula et (primis anfractibus exceptis) undique confertim et minute malleata, suboleoso-micans, fascia mediana castanea suturam anfractuum 2 inferiorum sequente cingulata. Spira elevato-subglobosa. Anfractus 5 convexi, primi lævigati, sequentes oblique striatuli; ultimus amplus, rotundatus, antice longe valdeque deflexus, subtus breviter depressus, radiatim striatulus, basi pone aperturam constrictus. Apertura obliqua, transverse oblonga, ferri equini fere exacte formam simulans, vix lunata. Peristoma album, labiatum, undique crasse valdeque rotundato-revolutum, intus prope columellam tuberculo indistincto præditum, marginibus callose appressis, valde convergentibus, callo tenui junctis, basali in umbilici loco albidilatato. Diam. maj. 29, min. $24\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 18 mill.

Habitat : unknown, but most probably Bolivian.

This fine species is quite distinct from others. The nearest ally is *E. estella* d' Orb., from which it differs in being more globose, imperforate, in having the peristome more developed with the margins approximate, and many other particulars. It cannot be confounded with *E. Tucumanensis* Doering, and *E. Saltana* Auc., from northern Argentina, in which the sculpture is not the same at all and from which the above characters may separate it at a glance.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TRES MARIAS ISLANDS, MEXICO.

The above is the title of "North American Fauna, No. 14," recently published by the U. S. Dept. Agriculture (Division of Biological Survey). The title should be modified by placing the words "Contributions to the," before the word "Natural," as no mention is made of the *Insecta*, and *only six species of mollusks* are given. These are all land shells, and determined by Dr. Dall as follows: *Polygyra ventrosula* Pfr., *Orthalicus undatus* Brug., *Orthalicus undatus melanocheilus* Val.,¹ *Lamellaris* —? *Opeas subula* Pfr., and *Glandina turris* Pfr. The two forms of *Orthalicus* were heretofore known to occur in the islands; the others are additions to the list published by the National Museum in 1894. The author of this number of the N. A. Fauna, Mr. E. W. Nelson, in mentioning the names of Col. A. J. Grayson and Alphonse Forrer, says, "no other naturalist is known to have visited the islands until the spring of 1897," when in April of that year Mr. Goldman and himself crossed over by sail-boat from San Blas, remaining on the islands from the 2d to 31st of May. The summary of *animal* species collected including the six mollusks above named sums up 121. The author should have known that the islands were visited in the spring of 1876 by Mr. W. J. Fisher, who made a large collection of molluscan forms as published in the Proc. U. S. National Museum, pp. 139-204, of Vol. XVII, 1894, where 89 species were listed. Four of the land-

¹The *Orthalicus* of northwestern Mexico is not *undatus*, which is an exclusively Antillean and Floridian form. It is *O. princeps* Brod., a more boldly marked form than *undatus*, with distinct and coarser spiral striation, and various differences in the soft anatomy, which has been worked up by Strebel, and confirmed by my own preparations. Probably *melanocheilus* holds the same relation to *princeps* that *floridensis* does to *undatus*; but this has not been proven as yet.—Ed.